

# POLAND.

550 LEXUS I. chieftain of a clan of Sarmatians, forms a settlement in the neighbourhood of the Vistula, where he builds several strong holds and the city of Gnesna. His posterity reign 150 years, under the title of Dukes.

700 The family of Lechus being extinct, the sovereign authority is given to Cracus, who builds the city of Cracow, and makes it the capital of his dominions.

## HOUSE OF PLIST.

842 1. PIAST, a private inhabitant of the village of Criswick, in Cuyava, being elected Duke of Poland, becomes the founder of a new dynasty.

## HOUSE OF PIAST.

1. PIAST, elected Duke of Poland in 842, + 861.

2. ZIEMOWIT, instructs the Poles in the art of war, + 892.

3. LESZKO IV. an indolent and timid Prince, + 913.

4. ZIENOMISLAUS, as indolent as his father, + 964.

5. BOLESLAUS I. conquers Bohemia and Moravia, but is forced by the Emperor Henry II. to retire.

1005 6. BOLESLAUS I. the first Christian Duke of Poland, + 992.

1. Dombroka of Bohemia. 2. Odda of Brandenburg. 3. N. of Misnia.

6. BOLESLAUS I. surnamed CROSBY, or THE WARLIE, + 1025.

1. N. of Misnia, repudiated. 2. Odda of Misnia, repudiated. 3. Conilda Dobremir.

1018 7. After the death of MIECZYSLAUS II. his son Casimir I. is forced to leave the country on account of the mal-administration of his mother. An anarchy of four years ensues.

1041 8. CASIMIR I. who became monk, in the abbey of Cluni, in Burgundy, is recalled, and subdues the revolted nobles.

1067 9. BOLESLAUS II. restores Misnia, Duke of Kiov, dethroned by his subjects, and who, being again expelled in 1073, is restored anew in 1077.

1079 Boleslaus II. being excommunicated by the bishop of Cracow for his licentious conduct and tyranny, kills that prelate with his own hand, is again excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. and de-throned in 1081.

1240 10. BOLESLAUS V. on the Tatars making an incursion into Poland, betakes himself to a shameful flight, and retires into Hungary.

1287 11. LESKO VI. unable to resist the Tatars, retires to Hungary; after his death, Poland is distracted by factions for six years.

1295 12. PRZEMYSLAUS takes the title of King, which is afterwards continued by his successors: the next year he is assassinated by Otho, Marquis of Brandenburg.

1347 13. STEPHEN III. the GREAT, gives a code of laws to Poland; and in 1362 founds the university of Cracow.

## HOUSE OF JAGELLO.

1382 14. On the death of the LIOU, King of Poland and Hungary, there is an interregnum of three years; after which JAGELLO, Grand Duke of Lithuania, a Pagan, who married Hedwige, Louis' daughter, having been baptized under the name of Wladislaus V., is acknowledged King.

1506 15. SIGISMUND I. the most accomplished prince that yet reigned in Poland, applies himself to the improvement of the manners of his subjects, by inspiring them with a taste for the arts and sciences, and fortifies and embellishes the cities.

1563 16. SIGISMUND II. revokes the law, excluding persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion from all offices and dignities.

1569 17. The grand-duchy of Lithuania, a fief of the house of Jagellon, united to the crown.

1572 18. On the death of Sigismund II. an interregnum of nineteen months ensues.

1574 19. HENRY OF VALOIS, elected the preceding year, is crowned on the 24th of February; and on the 18th of June following, having received news of the death of his brother, Charles IX., he secretly leaves Poland, and returns to France, where he reigns under the name of Henry III.

1575 20. The Poles, having waited thirteen months for the return of Henry, give the crown to STEPHEN BATHORI, Prince of Transylvania, on condition of his marrying the princess Anna, sister to Sigismund II.

1582 21. Courland ceded to Poland by a treaty of peace with Russia.

1587 22. SIGISMUND III. is opposed by the Archduke Maximilian, who is defeated the next year, and taken prisoner, after the battle of Witten, in Silesia.

1621 23. War between Poland and Turkey, which ends the same year with the restoration of Chocim to the Turks.

1632 24. Wladislaus VII. marches against the Russians, who are besieging Smolensk, and forces them to retire after a siege of two years.

1637 25. Long and bloody war between Poland and the Cossacks of the Ukraine.

1649 26. Peace concluded with the Cossacks, the next year war is rekindled, and JOHN CASIMIR, at the head of 100,000 men, defeats 300,000 Cossacks and Tartars, near Berestek, in Volhynia.

1655 27. Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, enters Poland, and forces John Casimir to retire into Silesia.

1656 28. After a sanguinary battle of three days, the Swedes re-enter Warsaw, from which they had been expelled.

1660 29. Peace restored between Sweden and Poland, by the treaty of Oliva, near Danzig.

1665 30. Sobieski quarrels with his nobles, for attempting to name his successor; Lubomirski is banished, and his estates confiscated.

1666 31. Lubomirski returns at the head of a powerful party, and forces Casimir to agree to an accommodation.

1667 32. The Cossacks and the Tartars invade Podolia and Volhynia with a powerful army. John Sobieski, Grand-marshal of Poland, raises an army of 20,000 men at his own expense, and, after a battle of seventeen days, forces them to retire in the greatest confusion.

1672 33. Mahomet IV. enters Podolia at the head of 150,000 Turks, and takes Kamieniec, the chief town of that province, which is retaken the same year by John Sobieski.

1675 34. JOHN SOBIESKI, now King of Poland, gains a signal victory over the Turks, and peace is concluded the next year.

1683 35. Sobieski enters into a league with the Emperor of Germany; forces the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna, September 12; is defeated, October 7, at Kran, near Gan; but gains a signal victory over the Turks in the same place, two days after.

1696 36. On Sobieski's death, an interregnum of twelve months ensues, and then Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, is elected.

1699 37. Treaty of Carlowitz, by which Kamieniec and Podolia are restored to Poland, and Moldavia to the Turks.

1700 38. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I. makes war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and is defeated near Riga.

1702 39. Charles XII. enters Warsaw. Battle of Clissow, where the Saxons, abandoned by the Poles, are defeated by the Swedes.

1704 40. STANISLAUS LESZCZYSKI is elected through the influence of Charles XII. in the Diet of Warsaw.

1709 41. After the celebrated battle of Pultowa, Frederick Augustus is restored.

1733 42. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS II. succeeds his father, after an interregnum of eight months.

1763 43. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, King of Poland, takes the title of King of Poland.

# GENEALOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND CHRONOLOGICAL MAP Of POLAND, from the 9th Century to the Dissolution of the Kingdom; and of BOHEMIA and HUNGARY, from the same Epoch, to the Reign of Maria Theresa.

## DUKES and KINGS of POLAND.

### HOUSE of PIAST.—19 Dukes, 4 Kings.—528 Years.

1. PIAST, elected Duke of Poland in 842, + 861.

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7. MIECZYSLAUS II. + 1037. Dobremir.

Richensa Palatine, + 1063.

8. CASIMIR I. + 1058. Mary Dobrogneva.

9. BOLESLAUS II. the Bold, deth. 1081, + 1083.

10. Wladislaus I. Herman, + 1102. Judith of Bohemia.

11. BOLESLAUS III. + 1138. Adelaide, daughter of Emp. Henry IV.

2. Sibylle of Kiov. Salome of Bergen.

12. Wladislaus II. + 1159. Christina of Snabia.

13. Boleslaus IV. + 1173. Anastasia of Russia.

\* From them issue a son and a daughter.

14. MIECZYSLAUS III. Casimir II. + 1194.

15. BOLESLAUS IV. + 1202. Helena of Belz.

1. Eudoxia of Russia. 2. Gertrude of Hungary.

16. Wladislaus III. + 1206. Conrad, Duke of Mazovia.

17. Leszko V. assassinated 1227.

18. BOLESLAUS V. + 1279. Casimir, Duke of Posnania, + 1239.

19. Lesko VI. + 1289. Casimir, Duke of Cujavia, + 1268.

20. PRZEMYSLAUS, first K. of Poland, + 1296. Cunegunda of Hungary.

21. Wladislaus IV. + 1304. Gryphina.

22. Elizabeth, + 1377. Conrad, Duke of Schwerin.

23. Wladislaus, King of Bohemia, exp. 1304, + 1305.

24. ELIZABETH, of RICHS. Wladislaus, King of Bohemia, exp. 1304, + 1305.

25. Wladislaus VI. + 1434. Hedwige, crowned Queen of Poland in 1385, after an interregnum of three years, + 1399.

26. Wladislaus Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania, + 1434.

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3. Elizabeth Pileska. 4. Sophia of Russia.

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28. Wladislaus Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania, + 1434.

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31. ROBERT, son of Emp. Albert I. + 1307.

32. SIGISMUND II. + 1439. John Casimir, abdicated 1434.

33. JOHN CASIMIR, abdicated 1434.

34. SIGISMUND III. elected 1437, King of Sweden, + 1464.

35. Wladislaus VII. + 1468. Cecilia of Austria, + 1468.

36. JOHN CASIMIR, abdicated 1468.

37. MICHAEL KOBYRAT WISNIOWIECKI, elected 1469.

38. STANISLAUS LESZCZYSKI, elected 1470, de-throned 1476.

39. JOHN SOBIESKI, elected 1473, restored 1479, + 1709.

40. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I. Elector of Saxony, + 1492.

41. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, elected 1492, abdicated 1763, + 1798.

## HISTORY OF POLAND.

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## SCLAVONIAN DUKES, and KINGS of BOHEMIA.

1. BOZIWI I. succeeds his father in 890, becomes a Christian 894, abdicates 902, + 910.

2. SPITIGNEW I. + 907. Ladomilla, daughter of Slavidor, Count of Michnick, strangled by order of Drachomira, her daughter-in-law, 922.